THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1832. NO. 5.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.

may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.

Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

SHEAR STEEL, MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16½ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars*, annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Clock and Watch Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the above business, two doors from the corner of Liberty, in St. Clair street, *near the Exchange*, where they have just added largely to their stock, and intend keeping a general assortment of Goods in their line, such as Gold and Silver Patent Lever, English and Common Watches; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plate Breastpins; Filligree and Jet Ear Rings and Drops; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plain Finger Rings; Britannia Ware, warranted; Silver Plate, do. do.; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Cream Ladles and Spectacles; Lamps, Candlesticks, Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, Musical Boxes, Coral Beads, Razors, Knives, Clasps, Thimbles and Guards; Mantel Clocks, of various patterns.

Together with an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES; all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

LOGAN & FRITSCHY.

☞ *Clocks and Watches* carefully repaired, and warranted to perform well.

Sept. 11.—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

Number 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

ORDERS for Tickets, from abroad, will meet with prompt attention.

The Lottery and Exchange Telegraph, published at this office, will be despatched, *gratis*, to all who send their orders to this office.

Prizes have been sold by the subscriber, amounting, in fact, to upwards of *One Million of Dollars!*

☞ Please address GEORGE A. COOK, Ag't for the Managers, Pittsburgh. Aug. 28

500,000 KENTUCKY SEGARS; 83 Boxes and Kegs of Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received by MOSES ATWOOD,
No. 84 Wood street.

September 14, 1832.—50.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

FLAX SEED.

ONE Dollar per Bushel will be paid, in cash, for good, clean Flax Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
39 Water street.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832—2m

RECEIVED.

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66, WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER.

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

march 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Melasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*

For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

may 11, 1822.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.

Pittsburgh, June 8.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

$30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,

march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832—6mo.

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh, par		St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank,	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	Satte bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank		State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4.87 a 4.90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11-50

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'an act to regulate the general elections within the Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, in pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM LECKY, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, *on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.*

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies north of the centre of Liberty street, to meet at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, at the Court House, in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which is included within the centre of Liberty and Market streets, and the Monongahela river, to meet at the Commissioners' Office, at the Court House, in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh included within the following boundaries, viz:—beginning at the foot of Market street, on the Monongahela river, thence up the centre of Market street to Fifth street, thence along the centre of Fifth street to Grant street, thence down the centre of Grant street to Fourth street; thence along the centre of Fourth street, and the line of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike road to the city line; thence along the city line to the Monongahela river, and down the Monongahela river to the place of beginning, to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, at the Court House, in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies east of the centres of Liberty street, Fifth street and the boundaries of the South Ward, to meet at the office of the Sheriff of said county, at the Court House, in said city.

The electors of that part of Pitt township included within the following boundaries:—beginning on the Monongahela river, at a point, where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same, thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the borough of the Northern Liberties, thence along the same to the southeastern corner thereof, being the southeastern corner of Boyle Irwin's land, thence to the southwestern corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs, thence by the boundary of said farm, *including* the same, by the Two mile run, thence up said run, by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four mile run, including the two last mentioned places, thence down said Four mile run, to the Monongahela river, and thence down the Monongahela to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Anderson, commonly called the "Fountain Inn."

The electors of the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the electors of that part of Pitt township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the election district last above described, the Two mile run, and the Allegheny river, including Springfield farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, except as much thereof as goes to sustain the two foregoing election districts, to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in Pitt township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the bounds of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house now occupied by Dominic O'Conner, in said borough.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, viz: beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the north-east corner of the borough of Birmingham; thence southwardly, along the line of said borough to the south-east corner thereof, thence westwardly, along the line of said borough to the south-west corner thereof, thence northwardly along the line of said borough to the Monongahela river, thence down the same to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up said creek so far as to include John Bell's farm, thence by a line to include Robert Hays' and James Bryson's farms, to Willet's, on Street's run, thence down said run to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Obey, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township lying south and west of the election district last above described, to meet at the house of Thomas McCully, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the White House, formerly owned by Thomas Neal, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike road, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of Jas. H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Matthew M'Coy's, in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet a the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house now occupied by Henry Cryder, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Cambell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house of Nathan Connelly.

The electors of Franklin township are to meet at the house of John Shrum, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of Samuel Mackey, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR of this Commonwealth.

One person for CONGRESS, for the district composed of the county of Allegheny.

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for County COMMISSIONER, for three years, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such an election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present; and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner, and under the same penalty that he is now required, to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is, and shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of the United States; and also, that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election in this sta'e."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-sixth.

WM. LECKY, *Sheriff.*

September 18, 1832.—te.

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,

Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

POETRY.

THE LONGEST DAY.

BY WORDSWORTH.

Summer ebbs—each day that follows
Is a reflux from on high,
Tending to the darkest hollows,
Where the frosts of winter lie.

He who governs the creation,
In his Providence, assign'd
Such a gradual declination,
To the life of human kind.

Yet we mark it not;—fruits redden,
Fresh flowers blow, as flowers have blown,
And the heart is loth to deaden
Hopes that she so long hath known.

Be thou wiser, youthful maiden!
And when thy decline shall come,
Let not flowers or boughs fruit-laden,
Hide the knowledge of thy doom.

Now, even now, ere wrapped in slumber,
Fix thine eyes upon the sea
That absorbs time, space, and number,
Look towards eternity!

Follow thou the flowing river
On whose breast are thither borne
All deceived, and each deceiver,
Through the gates of night and morn;

Through the year's successive portals,
Through the bounds which many a star
Marks, not mindless of frail mortals,
When his light returns from far.

Thus, when thou with Time hath travel'd,
Tow'rds the mighty gulf of things,
And the mazy stream unravel'd,
With thy best imaginings;

Think, if thou on beauty leanest,
Think how pitiful that stay,
Did not virtue give the meanest
Charms superior to decay.

Duty, like a strict preceptor,
Sometimes frowns, or seems to frown:
Choose her thistle for thy sceptre,
While thy brow youth's roses crown.

SPEECH

OF THE HONORABLE DANIEL WEBSTER,

CONCLUDED.

There is another sentiment, in this part of the message, which we should hardly have expected to find in a paper which is supposed, whoever may have drawn it up, to have passed under the review of professional characters. The message declares that this limitation to create no other Bank is unconstitutional, because, although Congress may use the discretion vested in them, 'that they may not limit the discretion of their successors.' This reason is almost too superficial to require an answer. Every one at all accustomed to the consideration of such subjects, knows that every Congress can bind its successors to the same extent it can bind itself: the power of Congress is always the same; the authority of law always the same. It is true, we speak of the twentieth Congress, and the twenty-first Congress, but this is only to denote the period of time, or to mark the successive organizations of the House of Representatives under the successive periodical elections of its members. As a politic body, as the legislative power of the government, Congress is always continuous, always identical. A particular Congress, as we speak of it, for instance the present Congress, can no farther restrain itself from doing what it may chance to do at the next session, than it can restrain any succeeding Congress from doing what it may choose. Any Congress may repeal the act or law of its predecessor, if in its nature it be repealable, just as it may repeal its own act; and if a law, or an act, be irrepealable in its nature, it can no more be repealed by a subsequent Congress than by that which passed it. All this is familiar to every body. And Congress, like every other legislature, often passes acts which, being in the nature of grants or contracts, are irrepealable ever afterwards. The message, in a strain of argument, which it is difficult to treat with ordinary respect, declares that this restriction on the power of Congress, as to the establishment of other Banks, is a palpable attempt to amend the constitution by an act of legislation. The reason on which this observation purports to be founded, is, that Congress, by the constitution, is to have exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia; and when the bank charter declares that Congress will create no new Bank within the District, it annuls this power of exclusive legislation! I must say that this reasoning hardly rises high enough to entitle it to a passing notice. It would be doing too much credit to call it plausible. No one needs to be informed that exclusive power of legislation is not unlimited power of legislation; and if it were, how can that legislative power be unlimited that cannot restrain itself, that cannot bind itself by contract? Whether as a government, or as an individual, that being is fettered and restrained which is not capable of binding itself by ordinary obligation. Every legislature binds itself whenever it makes a grant, enters into a contract, bestows an office, or does any other act or thing which is in its nature irrepealable. And this, instead of detracting from its legislative power, is one of the modes of exercising that power. And the legislative power of Congress over the District of Columbia, would not be full and complete if it might not make just such a stipulation as the bank charter contains.

As to the taxing power of the state, about which the message says so much, the proper answer to all it says, is that *the states possessed the power no tax any instrument of the Government of the United States.* It was no part of their power before the constitution, and they derive no such power from any of its provisions. It is no where given to them. Could a State tax the *coin* of the United States, at the mint? Could a State lay a stamp tax on the process of the courts of the United States, and on custom-house papers? Could it tax the transportation of the mail, or the ships of war, or the ordnance, or the ministers of war, of the United States? The reason that they cannot be taxed by a state, is, that they are means and instruments of the Government of the United States. The establishment of a Bank, exempt from state taxation, takes away no existing right in a state. It leaves it all it ever possessed; but the complaint is, that the Bank charter does not *confer* the power of taxation. This certainly, though not new (for the same argument was urged here) appears to me to be a strange mode of asserting and maintaining state rights. The power of taxation is a sovereign power; and the President, and those who think with him, are of opinion, in a given case, that this sovereign right should be conferred on the States *by an act of Congress.* There is, if I mistake not, sir, as little compliment to State sovereignty, in this idea, as there is of sound constitutional doctrine. Sovereign rights, held under the grant of an act of Congress, present a proposition quite new in constitutional law.

The President himself, even admits that, an instrument of the Government of the United States ought not, as such, to be taxed by the States; yet he contends for such a power of taxing property connected with this instrument, and essential to its very being, as places its whole existence in the pleasure of the States: It is not enough that the States may tax all the property of all their own citizens, wherever invested, or however employed. The complaint is, that the power of State taxation does not reach so far as to take cognizance over persons *out of the State*, and to tax *them*, for a franchise, lawfully exercised under the authority of the United States. Sir, when did the power of the States, or indeed of any government, go to such an extent as that?—Clearly never.

The taxing power of all communities is necessarily and justly limited to the property of its own citizens, and to the property of others, having a distinct local existence, as property within its jurisdiction; it does not extend to rights and franchises, rightly exercised, under the authority of other Governments, nor to persons beyond its jurisdiction. As the *Constitution* has left the taxing power of the States so the *Bank charter* leaves it, Congress has not undertaken either to take away or to confer a taxing power; nor to enlarge, or to restrain it; if it were to do either, I hardly know which of all would be the least excusable.

I beg leave to repeat, Mr. President, that what I have now been considering, are the President's objections not to the policy or expediency, but to the constitutionality of the Bank; and not to the constitutionality of any *new* or proposed Bank, but of the Bank, as it now is, and as it has long existed. If the President had declined to approve this bill, because he thought the original charter unwisely granted, and the Bank, in point of policy and expediency, objectionable or mischievous, and in that view only had suggested the reasons now urged by him, his argument, however inconclusive, would have been intelligible, and not, in its whole frame and scope, inconsistent with all well established first principles. His rejection of the Bill, in that case, would have been, no doubt, an extraordinary exercise of power; but it would have been, nevertheless, the exercise of a power belonging to his office, and trusted by the Constitution to his discretion. But when he puts forth an array of arguments, such as the message employs, not against the expediency of the Bank, but against its constitutional existence, he confounds all distinctions, mixes questions of policy and questions of right together, and turns all constitutional restraints into mere matters of opinion. As far as its power extends, either in its direct effects, or as a precedent, the message not only unsettles every thing which has been settled, under the constitution, but would show, also, that the constitution itself is utterly incapable of any fixed construction, or definite interpretation: and that there is no possibility of establishing, by its authority, any practical limitations on the powers of the respective branches of the government.

When the message denies, as it does, the authority of the Supreme Court to decide on constitutional questions, it effects, so far as the opinion of the President and his authority can effect, a complete change in our government. It does two things; first, it converts constitutional limitations of power into mere matters of opinion, and then it strikes the Judicial Department, as an efficient department, out of our system. But the message by no means stops, even at this point. Having denied to Congress the authority of judging what powers may be constitutionally conferred on a bank, and having erected the judgment of the President himself into a standard, by which to try the constitutional character of such powers, and having denounced the authority of the Supreme Court, and decided finally on constitutional questions, the message proceeds to claim for the President, not the power of approval, but the primary, the power of *originating* laws.—The President informs Congress, that he would have sent them such a charter, if it had been properly asked for, as they ought to possess. He very plainly intimates that, in his opinion, the establishment of all laws, of this nature at least, belongs to the functions of the executive government, and that Congress ought to have waited for the manifestation of the executive will, before it presumed to touch the subject. Such, Mr. President, stripped of their disguises, are the real pretences, set up in behalf of the executive power, in this most extraordinary paper.

Mr. President, we have arrived at a new epoch. We are entering on experiments, with the Government and the Constitution of the country, hitherto untried, and of fearful and apalling aspect. This message calls us to the contemplation of a future, which little resembles the past. Its principles are at war with all that public opinion has sustained, and all which the experience of the Government has sanctioned. It denies first principles; it contradicts truths, heretofore received as indisputable. It denies to the Judiciary the interpretation of law, and demands to divide, with Congress, the origination of statutes. It extends the grasp of Executive pretension over every power of the government. But this is not all. It presents the Chief Magistrate of the Union in the attitude of *arguing away* the powers of that government, over which he has been chosen to preside; and adopting, for this purpose, modes of reasoning, which, even under the influence of all proper feeling towards high official station, it is difficult to regard as respectable. It appeals to every prejudice which may betray men into a mistaken view of their own interests; and to every passion, which may lead them to disobey the impulses of their understanding. It urges all the specious topics of state rights, and national encroachment, against that which a great majority of the states have affirmed to be rightful, and in which all of them have acquiesced. It sows, in an unsparing manner, the seeds of jealousy and ill-will against that government of which its author is the official head. It raises a cry that Liberty is in danger, at the very moment when it puts forth claims to power heretofore unknown and unheard of. It affects alarm for the public freedom, when nothing so much endangers that freedom as its own unparalleled pretences. This, even, is not all. It manifestly seeks to influence the poor against the rich; it wantonly attacks whole classes of the people, for the purpose of turning against them the prejudices and resentments of other classes. It is a state paper, which finds no topic too exciting for its use; no passion too inflammable for its address and its solicitation. Such is this message. It remains, now, for the people of the United States to choose between the principles here avowed, and their government. These cannot subsist together. The one or the other must be rejected. If the sentiments of the message shall receive general approbation, the Constitution will have perished, even earlier than the moment which its enemies originally allowed for the termination of its existence. It will not have survived to its fiftieth year.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York American.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Sovereign*, from London, furnishes papers from that city of 15th ultimo. They are of little interest. The harvest had commenced in England, under favorable circumstances, and is spoken of as abundant, and of good quality.

The Portuguese question remains as before.—Don Pedro was still at Oporto on 6th August, without any indication of either the ability or the will to push his advance. The Times, of the 15th, speaks of a letter from a respectable British merchant at Lisbon, dated the 4th instant, which states, he had just received intelligence that the garrison of the fortress of Almeida had declared for Donna Maria, and had hoisted the colors of the young Queen. This would seem doubtful; for this fortress, one of the strongest in Portugal, is near the Spanish frontier, and therefore, less likely than others, to be early in its declaration against Miguel. Among the extracts will be found the official report, by Don Miguel's commander, of the victory claimed by Don Pedro, on 23d July. The one party magnifies, the other diminishes: truth probably lies between.

The Belgian question again, it is said, approaches a settlement by virtue of Protocol 69.

The Egyptian, Ali Pacha, is beating his sovereign master, the Grand Turk, almost as decisively as the Russians did.

Ireland is still in great commotion about tithes, &c., which the Great Agitator seems, as usual, anxious to exasperate. He had addressed a long letter to the Irish Political Union, developing his intentions, and calling on the people of Ireland to second him. His principal object he declares to be to impeach Lord Anglesey, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Blackburne, the Irish Attorney General; and he solicits the people to petition Parliament to that effect, declaring that he will undertake the impeachment himself in the reformed Parliament. The letter terminates thus:—"I conclude with this declaration of my own personal intentions. First, I am determined never again voluntarily to pay tithes. Second, I am determined never again voluntarily to pay vestry cess. Third, I am determined never to buy one single article sold for tithes or vestry cess. Such are my three individual resolutions; let every man act as he pleases. I have made up my mind to this course. I will not oppose the law, let it take its course; but I decline paying to, or buying from tithe proctors."

The adherence to ancient Court ceremonials, and unmeaning and exploded titles, at the marriage of King Philipp's daughter to the King of the Belgians, must startle the French people of July.

Eight vessels from the East Indies, Brazil, &c., among which were four English vessels, taken by Don Pedro's squadron, arrived at Oporto, August 3d and 4th.

The Cholera is increasing in Holland, and has reached Leghorn, in Italy.

The London Court Journal, of August 4th, renews its prediction that Lord Brougham will soon be "at the head of the state" in Great Britain. It is believed that Earl Grey will soon resign, from ill health.

Bets were offered at the London clubs that King Leopold would be at Claremont, his seat in England, before the end of the present year.

We hear that Don Pedro is about to form a Polish Legion. The French were thinking of engaging a number of Polish refugees to go to Algiers. Surely it would be much better to enable these brave men to assist the cause of freedom in Portugal. Although the British Government may be so far engaged with Spain that they cannot interfere, the friends of freedom here and in France, might surely be allowed to aid in the struggle, both individually and collectively.—*Globe.*

In Oporto Don Pedro is said to be hourly receiving new accessions to his force by the arrival of deserters from Don Miguel's army, and volunteers from the provinces north of the Douro—in which the usurper has not one soldier of the line, though a few of his Royalist volunteers still hover about for plunder, in small parties of 20 and 30 men.

Don Pedro was about to issue a decree for a levy in those provinces of 36,000 men, it having been represented to him that, owing to the atrocious measure adopted by Don Miguel of giving no quarter to any of the prisoners he makes, many are deterred from joining the ranks of the Liberating army, who would otherwise do it, and that by making a levy, which must be considered as a compulsory measure, such brutal sacrifices will cease.

The force of Don Pedro in, and in the neighborhood of Oporto amounts now to about 13,000 men, 9,000 of which he brought over from the Azores, the rest being volunteers and deserters who have joined him. This force he intends to increase in the way we have above stated, and we understand that he will not proceed to Lisbon until he has collected such a force as to enable him to awe the enemy into compliance without the effusion of blood, which it is his anxious wish to avoid.

By this prudent plan success appears certain, as the resources of the usurper are nearly exhausted, his troops unpaid, his treasury empty, and dependent only on the exertions which have for so long been trying the patience of his oppressed subjects.

The pecuniary resources of Don Pedro, on the other hand, are increasing. The wine left by the Miguelite Company at Oporto is said to amount to nearly 50,000 pipes, which will fetch upwards of a million sterling, sold at a very low price.

LISBON, Aug. 6.—Another and more important event has taken place to-day, which I trust will forward the cause of Don Pedro—an event which we hardly expected. The squadron of Don Miguel has at length ventured out to attak that of Sartorius. This morning, about 9 o'clock, Don Miguel's squadron, at anchor near Cachis, got under weigh, and a short time afterwards Admiral Sartorius was seen to do the same. By 11 o'clock, the whole of Don Miguel's squadron was over the bar, consisting of one ship of the line, (the Don JOAO,) 2 frigates, 3 corvettes, and 2 brigs. The Don Joao, a frigate, and a corvette, advanced first, directing their course towards Admiral Sartorius, who kept his course direct to the westward, I suppose, to bring his enemy well out to sea. In the mean time, an American frigate appeared in sight which was approached by an English brig of war, and soon after, the former changed her course and came into the Tagus, where she is now at anchor. Between 4 and 3 o'clock, P. M. nothing more was to be seen of either of the contending squadrons, which had quite disappeared in the west. About 5 o'clock, five ships of the English squadron came out from the Bay of Cascaes (to the North St. Julian's) and steered south-west, directly towards the point where the two contending squadrons had vanished in the distance. In about a couple of hours the English ships returned. The wind blows pretty fresh from the northwest. By to-morrow it is to be hoped that Admiral Sartorius will give some account of them, as he has now got them fairly.

Another account gives the following:

About midnight on the 4th, a sharp firing commenced, and was distinctly heard on board the English squadron, but the darkness of the night prevented the result being known. On the morning of the 5th, Admiral Sartorious was seen to leeward, beating up with all his squadron, and a Portuguese brig of Don Miguel's squadron making for the harbor with a heavy press of sail, but no tidings could be given of the remainder of Don Miguel's squadron. Admiral Sartorius had evidently outmanœuvred them, but what had taken place we have yet to learn.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.—We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers that the long pending negotiations, generally named the Belgian Question, are in a fair train of adjustment by a Treaty of Peace. Our letters from the Hague, Amsterdam, and Brussels, speak in a very confident tone upon the subject, and consider the result as certain. The state of the Funds may generally be considered as an index of public opinion; and we find that the Dutch funds have been gradually rising. The 2½ per cents. (which were, some time ago, at 40 to 41, and at one period so low as 34½) have reached 44.

The King of Holland has consented to the four leading points, which hitherto have prevented the conclusion of the Treaty, viz:—a separation, the neutrality, the independence, and the territorial possession of Belgium. We understand, by our letters from the Hague, that the King has also consented to allow the Belgians to navigate the interior waters of Holland, and also to permit the Belgian traffic by the commercial roads which conduct through his territory of Limbourg to Germany.

These four fundamental points being agreed to, the minor matters will follow as a matter of course. Perhaps national vanity will be flattered by giving up respectively to each other, to show that they have had some will in the matter. The *capitalization* of the national debt, forming the capital of the eight or nine million of annual payment to be made agreeable to the Conference, to Holland, is not insisted on by the King; and it is considered, when peace is established, it will follow, and the matter will be effected by Dutch and English capitalists.

From the Brussels Papers.

'If we are well informed, the Government received on the 9th inst., the outlines of a treaty which the English journals have been speaking of for some days. It is not a protocol, but the Conference, or rather, (to use its own diplomatic expression,) minuted the plan of a treaty concocted with so much trouble, and has transmitted it to the Belgian and Dutch Governments, asking them if the Belgian (Dutch) Government will accept the proposed treaty of July 4, in case the Dutch (Belgian) Government should accept it? We believe that the Belgian Monarchy is resolved to reject at once the new plan of a treaty.—*Union.*

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—On the 21st the Porte received the disastrous news of the defeat of the grand army sent against Mahomet Ali Pacha. It is said the battle took place near Tripoli, in Syria; that the Sultan's army was completely defeated, and those that escaped went over to Ibrahim Pacha's army. It was also reported that the Sultan's fleet had been defeated by the Egyptian fleet, and that the grand Turkish vessel of 140 guns had been taken, and that very few others had escaped, and had returned to the Dardanelles.

Mr. Canning has terminated his mission, and is expected to leave Constantinople for England in about 18 days, by sea.

It appears that the new boundary line for Greece, which has been considered so advantageous, was obtained from the Grand Seignor, at the price of 50,000,000 of Turkish piastres, which are to be deducted from the sum which he had undertaken to pay to Russia.

From the New York American, Sept. 22.

MANCHESTER.

In a humid state of the atmosphere the traveler is apprised of his approach to Manchester, when from the summit of some hill over which the road may wind, he first beholds, at a distance, the dark mass of smoke, which hovers like a sooty diadem over this queen of manufacturing cities. On approaching nearer he views the numerous tall chimneys with smoky tops rising high above the roofs of the houses. A remarkable elevation is given to the vents of the furnaces, for the purpose of increasing the draught, to render the combustion of the fuel more complete, and also to discharge the smoke into the air far above the windows of the houses. Notwithstanding these precautions, the inhabitants of the region below live amid sulphurous vapors, and the very walls of the houses are stained to a sombre hue by the coal smoke. During the summer, and also in dry and windy weather, Manchester might be deemed a pleasant place for a residence. But, at other times, and particularly on calm mornings in the early part of spring, whilst a bright sun cheers the adjacent country, it displays to the inhabitants of Manchester its broad red disk, scarcely affecting the feeblest eye which gazes upon it through the dusky vapors by which it is obscured. During the frequent foggy days in winter, an artificial twilight so completely shrouds the place, that at times the use of the gas lights becomes necessary, even at mid-day, for certain nice operations in manufactures. For the same reason, the lights in the large cotton mills are not extinguished until nine o'clock in the morning, and are rekindled to form a brilliant illumination, as early as about half past three in the afternoon. Most of the labor, at such periods, is performed by the aid of artificial light. Nearly one half of the surface of the exterior walls of the manufactories is composed of spacious glazed sashes, which are arranged in profusion to admit all the scanty light which a naturally hazy atmosphere, rendered still more obscure by smoke, will transmit. When a slight breeze arises, this dark cloud is put in motion, and is borne away over the country in an unbroken murky volume, perceptible at the distance of twenty or thirty miles, like the long train of smoke which streams from the chimney of a steam boat, and leaves a dusky line extended far over the waters and shores. It is only when a fresh supply of fuel is added to the furnace fires that the palpable black smoke spouts upwards. On a calm morning it affords amusement for a few minutes to watch these columns ascending perpendicularly several hundred feet, like a gigantic tree, sprouting upward and expanding its dimensions, until the rolling masses, representing spreading foliage, meet each other from adjacent chimney tops, and become intermingled. When the kindled fuel burns clear on the grates, the trunk of this ideal tree appears to be cut off from its apparent resting place on the chimney top, and thus detached to float off into the air.

It has been stated that in 1831, there were nearly 400* steam engines in operation in Manchester and in the adjacent suburbs, besides numerous forges, bleacheries, print works, and foundries. Taking the average of these 400 steam engines, at 14 horse power each, and the average consumption of coals per hour at 13 pounds for each horse power, it will appear that the quantity of coal consumed by them, in each hour, exceeds 70,000 pounds; and if the quantity consumed in the foundries, bleacheries, and in other processes of manufactures, and by the inhabitants in their dwelling houses, be computed at as much more; the whole consumption of coal in Manchester will not fall much short of 140,000 pounds during each hour of the day.

The price of this important article of fuel, coal, on the abundant supply of which the prosperity of Manchester is so essentially dependent, varies from eight shillings to ten shillings sterling, per ton, delivered on the banks of the canal. With the rate of exchange at 10 per cent. premium, this price is equal to nearly two dollars, and two and a half dollars a ton, or about one third of the price of the same fuel on the seaboard of the U. States.

Even at this low rate of the price of coals, steam power, with the building and fixtures necessary for operating machinery, has been leased in Manchester at £20 sterling per year, (nearly 100 dollars) as an enterprising American domiciliated here stated to me. An equivalent amount of water power may be obtained in most parts of New England nearly forty per cent. cheaper than this steam power in Manchester, the necessary mill buildings in each case being included. It is, indeed, only after viewing the vast amount of labor expended in mining coal and transporting it to the furnaces of Steam Engines, and the multitude of these costly machines, upon which the engineers are often at work, repacking the pistons and executing frequent small repairs before and after the ordinary hours of labor, and during almost every Sabbath, the only day on which the boilers become cool, that an American can estimate the vast advantages possessed by the United States in the immense water power furnished by their innumerable rivers. The wealth of England could hardly purchase, at the rate of the cost of steam power in Manchester, the water power available within the limits of the United States To this advantage of a cheap moving power may be attributed the remarkable prosperity of all branches of manufacturing industry in the United States, wherein a great moving force forms a principal part of the ordinary cost. The flour mills of the United States have long been celebrated for superiority in mechanism and effective operation over all other similar mills in Europe; and even the manufacture of coarse cottons and other fabrics, which requires the hard twist of the throstle and the violent blows of the power-loom, is greatly indebted to cheap water power for the successful competition maintained with the steam power and cheaper labor of England. The difference in the cost of the transportation of the raw materials to the water falls located at remote distances from the sea-board, must, however, be taken into consideration with the comparatively light expense of transportation between Liverpool and Manchester.

Much interesting, and we doubt not accurate, information is given of the various processes of manufacturing, in this great workshop; for this we must refer to the book itself, merely giving here one illustration of the almost incredible wonders of the spinning-jenny. Our author says—

"Threads almost as fine as those of the web of the spider, and almost as silently spun, are drawn out upon the spinning mules. The finest yarns are always spun upon mules, and the process is slow. The labor of three persons at a mule of 300 spindles is required for a week, to spin four pounds of sea-island cotton into yarn of the fineness of 300 hanks† to the pound, at an expense for

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1832.

WM. LECKY, Esq.—On Wednesday last, this gentleman called to discontinue his subscription to our paper, when we had a conversation upon the subject of his charge as Canal Superintendent, while he was electioneering for the Sheriffalty of Allegheny. Mr. Lecky asked us why we brought his name before the public; we answered, because he had *first* brought himself before the public, by signing an address containing many false charges against Mr. Ritner. He stated that we had merely followed after the Times in our charge against him. This we denied, and stated that we had examined the public documents, and found that he had charged $2 50 per day, from the 1st of January, 1831, till the 10th November, 1831; and that we knew that during a great part of that time he was traveling through various townships in this county, electioneering. He then observed that he had never made out the account as published, that "*they* (meaning we supposed the Canal Commissioners) *had made it out.*" To this we replied, *that this very fact proved most conclusively the necessity of a thorough investigation of the Canal accounts. If the legislature and the people were thus imposed upon, it was high time that matters should be investigated;* and added that, if he would furnish such a statement as his defence, we would publish it cheerfully. This he declined doing, and then stated that he had served as Superintendent until December, and that he threw in his time from the 10th November. As he left our office, we told him we would publish his statement. To this he merely replied that, if we did, we must do it at *our own risk*—which we accordingly do.

GLORIOUS NEWS.—The intelligence from all quarters is truly of the most cheering character. At Washington, at Cannonsburgh, Ritner Inspectors were elected; at West Middleton, Ritner Inspectors were carried by an overwhelming majority. A gentleman, just from Philadelphia, informs that Ritner Inspectors were carried at Shippensburgh, by a very great majority; at Chambersburgh, the Ritner candidate had 208 votes out of 313.

Even now, while this glorious news is fresh upon our ears, we learn that at Albany, the very citadel of the New York Regency, and of the money changers, the "spoils" party are utterly routed. In *four* wards out of *five* the friends of a sound currency, of an independent judiciary, and of domestic manufactures, have triumphed and elected their city officers.

MANCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH.—On the opposite page of our paper will be seen a description of Manchester, in England, which will probably interest the citizens of Pittsburgh. To Pittsburghers, "the dark mass of smoke which hovers like a sooty diadem over that queen of cities," will be perfectly and easily conceivable. We were, however, somewhat surprised at the calculation of the quantity of coal consumed every hour in that great manufacturing town, being about 1750 bushels, or about 42,000 bushels per day. In Pittsburghand the villages adjoining, the consumption of coal is about 10,000 bushels per day. This difference in the amount consumed in Manchester and Pittsburgh is very great, and yet not so great as we had supposed. While we were reflecting upon this subject, the question occurred to us, how much tax would Pittsburgh and the adjoining villages have paid annually, in case Governor Wolf had, by his pertinacity, succeeded in inducing the legislature to impose a *tax on coal*. We believe the amount of tax intended was one cent per bushel; this would amount to $100 per day, supposing our daily consumption to be 10,000 bushels, and $36,500 per year; truly, this would be a most enormous tax, being about $1,20 upon each man, woman, and child; or, nine dollars and sixty cents upon every family of eight persons. This tax would not only be enormous and oppressive, but unequal and unjust. About 30,000 souls in and around Pittsburgh, would pay $36,500 per year, for the use of fuel, while some counties in the state, containing many more inhabitants, would not pay one cent. Messrs. Lyon and Shorb, alone, would pay upwards of $1,000 annually, while the counties of Crawford, Erie, and Warren, with about 40,000 inhabitants, would not pay one dollar. We give the advocates of Mr. Wolf, in this city, much credit for their discretion, in declining any defence of this monstrous recommendation of a coal tax! They have certainly shown their good sense by remaining silent. They can circulate falsehoods by the ream against Joseph Ritner, they can cut a notarial certificate from one paper and attach it to another, and entirely different one, they can practice any trick of this kind, but they have not hardihood enough to attempt even to *excuse Governor Wolf's repeated recommendation of a Tax on Coal.*

The annexed article, with the deposition, was handed to us by the editor of the Pennsylvania Advocate, with a request that we would give it a place in our columns. With this request we cheerfully comply.

CALUMNY REFUTED.

Our readers recollect the confidence with which it was stated, on the floor of Congress, by Mr. Clayton, that the U. S. Bank, among other sins, had been guilty of bribing or paying editors of newspapers for their support of that institution. The friends of the Bank, although confident of the falsity of the allegation, permitted the raising of a committee to investigate this and other charges. That committee proceeded to Philadelphia, remained there three weeks, took depositions of the officers of the bank, the directors, and others, touching every allegation that had been made, of sufficient quantity to fill a large volume—yet, so far as editors were concerned, it appeared that no money had been paid them in the way alleged; and the only attitude in which any editors stood toward the Bank, was in that of borrowers from it. Of these editors, two were Clay and three were Jackson men. They borrowed, as other business men borrow, giving the Bank good security. It seems, however, to comport with the *genius* of Jacksonism, to adhere to an allegation once made, with a pertinacity proportioned to the clearness with which *the negative* has been proved. 'Convinced against their will, they are of the same opinion still.' They themselves purchase up editors as openly as beef is bought in the shambles, as in the case of Kendall, Blair, & Co., and as in the case of a few editors hereabout; and they are surprised to find that all editors are not equally venal and corrupt. So far as the U. S. Bank is concerned, an editor, favorable to it, must not be seen with a U. S. Bank note in his pocket book, else he subjects himself to the suspicion of being bribed by the U. S. Bank—if seen conversing with a director of that institution, he must be bribed—if he do business with that institution for a friend, it is *proof positive* of bribery and corruption.

So far as the editor of this paper is concerned, he had hardly issued his prospectus for its publication, before he was assailed with the hue and cry of corruption. The U. S. Bank, it was alleged, had furnished the money to set it on foot—even sums were mentioned and reported, varying from 4,000 to 50,000 dollars. Reports of this kind were deemed by us too absurd even for notice, much less for serious refutation. Where the editor is best known, they fell harmless at his feet. We understand, however, that some unprincipled editors in this city, have again raised the hue and cry, with a view to *effect* at the approaching election. The Mercury, for instance, says, 'Mr. Wilson, the editor, has received nearly $600 from Philadelphia, for publishing a bank paper;' and the Manufacturer, a paper of still lower repute, charges us with having received 'a check for $500 as a supplementary bonus' for advocating 'the cause of the devil and the Bank.' These allegations, and all such, are *utterly and entirely untrue*—and to satisfy the public that they are so, we submit the following

DEPOSITION.

Before me, Charles H. Israell, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburgh, personally appeared James Wilson, printer and publisher of the newspaper entitled the Pennsylvania Advocate at Pittsburgh, and printer and publisher of the Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette in Ohio, who, having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and says, that neither the United States Bank, nor any of its branches, nor any officer or director of either, did, at any time, directly or indirectly, aid him with money or other valuable thing, or with the promise thereof, or in any other way, in the establishing, or in the printing, or publishing of either of said newspapers, except, perhaps, in one or two cases, as subscribers, on the same terms with all other subscribers, to one of said newspapers; and the said Wilson further deposes and says, that he has not, as he believes, yet received a dollar on such subscription account, from any such officer or director; and that the amount of their subscriptions is the same as that charged to all other subscribers, respectively, and no more. And the said Wilson further deposes and says, that he has had no correspondence, directly or indirectly, with the said Bank, or any branch thereof, or any of their directors or officers, in relation to establishing, or conducting, or in any wise appertaining to either of said newspapers—and that he, the said Wilson, never borrowed a dollar from said Bank or either of its branches—and never received, or was offered, any money, or other valuable thing, in the way of donation, or gift, or in any other way, from the U. S. Bank, or any of its branches, or from either of the directors or officers of said bank or branches, or from any other person for or on account of either, for the purpose, express or implied, of influencing him in, or paying him for, his editorial course, or in the establishment, support, or management of his said newspapers, or either of them. And further this deponent saith not.

JAMES WILSON.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.
Sept. 29, 1832, sworn and subscribed before me,
CHAS. H. ISRAELI, Ald.

ELECTION.—The annexed table was prepared and printed off, in the form of a Slip, on Saturday, to spread far and near, and as early as possible, the glorious result of our election. Having it in type, we republish it for the information of those who have not seen it all collected.

By this table, it appears that there were 7 votes more polled on Friday, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny town, and *old* Birmingham District, than at the Governor's election in 1829, in the same districts, viz: 1445, on Friday—1438 in 1829. In these districts, in 1829, Wolf had a majority of 426, and on Friday the Ritner Inspectors had a majorty of 161.

We have for the last four weeks calculated on a majority of at least 700 for Ritner in this county, many of our friends laughed at our calculation, and they now think that we were under the mark. The majority will probably exceed 800—in 1829, 205 for Wolf. We have never seen consternation so plainly depicted as in the countenances of the Wolf men on Saturday.

INSPECTOR'S ELECTION, SEPT. 28.

		PITTSBURGH.	1829. Wolf. Rit'r.	
North Ward	A. Way,	179		
	E. Trovillo,	122		
	Majority,	57		
East Ward	Frew,	98		
	Arthurs,	97		
		1		
South Ward	Cooper,	186		
	Stewart,	180		
		6		
West Ward	Caldwell,	99		
	Cotter,	66		
		33		
			741	340
Birmingham	Brickle,	32		
	Patterson,	15		
		17		
Obey's	Scully,	56		
	Bausman,	55		
		1		
Allegheny	Irwin,	160		
	Campbell,	110		
		50		
			78	78
			113	88
			932	506

At M'Cully's, Ross township, Pitt township, no opposition to Ritner Inspectors—Ritner Inspectors elected in Jefferson and Moon townships—other townships not heard from. (☞Jackson men in Italics.

In 1829, Wolf	- -	932
" Ritner	-	506
Total,	- - -	1438
In 1832, Wolf Inspector,		647
" Ritner, "		808
Total,	- - -	1455

Glorious News from Albany!—The Money changers routed.—By last evening's Steam Boats from Albany, we received the Albany Argus and Daily Advertiser, by which we are in possession of the cheering news, that the office-holders, the money changers, the political gamblers of the State, who have trampled upon the People, speculated upon the public funds, and brought disgrace upon New York politics—have been defeated, routed, and all but annihilated in the very seat of their ill-gotten and much abused power. How are the mighty fallen!

The Argus says "the result of the Charter Election is adverse to the Republican (alias the Money Changers) ticket. The opposition have *succeeded* in four of the five wards." Yes, thank God, the people have become sensible of their oppressions, and in all save the first ward of the city, have they nobly fought and won a right glorious battle. Where in 1830, the Money Changers had a majority of 278, the Republican Party—the honest Democracy—the friends of the Constitution—have now a majority of 263.

"As goes the Fourth Ward, so goes the State," has been long a favorite prediction of the Argus. This standard of its editor's faith, has not often failed him—nor will it now. The Fourth Ward of Albany has gone against Jackson—so will the State. It is a political barometer which indicates to the Money Changers, with fearful certainty, their coming doom.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A WESTERN GOVERNOR.

Extract from the "Address to the Citizens of Western Pennsylvania, by the National Republican Young Men's Association of Allegheny county.

"It is now upwards of ONE HENDRED AND FIFTY YEARS since this state was settled, and nearly sixty years since we became an independent state. Our state has acquired an immense population. A large portion of that population is now settled in the west, where, not many years ago, animation was known to exist only by the howling of wild beasts, and the war whoop of the Indian. This part, which was then a vast wilderness, is now thickly inhabited by an industrious and intelligent people, which constitutes nearly *one fourth of the population.* We have among us, men of the first character, as regards talents, sterling integrity, invincible patriotism, and extensive acquirements, political and general. Many of these men we have attempted to bring forward as candidates for Governor; but our attempts have always been frustrated. Since our state has been organised, *we have never had a* WESTERN GOVERNOR, though *fifty-six years and eighteen Governors' terms* have elapsed.

"Now we have JOSEPH RITNER before the people as a candidate. He is a WESTERN MAN. Our eastern fellow citizens appear now generally to have yielded to our claims. A large majority of them, with more liberality than they have heretofore evinced, are now willing and anxious to give us a WESTERN GOVERNOR. They think that we are entitled to it, and they will not now contest our claim. Even in Philadelphia, we are assured that a large majority of the people will vote for our candidate; and this disposition increases as we approach the mountains. We are confident that the WESTERN CANDIDATE will get an overwhelming majority in the *eastern part of the state.* Our duty, then, appears to be plainly marked out. We have it now in our power to say whether or not we will accept of a WESTERN GOVERNOR, when the offer is made to us. We have long unsuccessfully asserted our right to one; and shall we now withdraw our claims, when our eastern brethren are not only disposed, but *anxious* to grant them? Let us, *with one voice,* respond to their proffered liberality, and shew them that we are *willing to accept* what they *so freely offer.*"

In the olden time, at some of the European courts, when the monarch thought the atmosphere about him warm or cold, all the courtiers echoed his opinion, with exaggeration, whatever the temperature. Their thermometer was his feeling or caprice. In our republic, we have something worse than this in the relation between the President and his partisans. He has but to pronounce an institution, such as the Bank of the United States, unconstitutional and baneful, and the partisans raise the same cry against it, though they before professed the contrary. Instances of abject obsequiousness on the part of individuals, stronger than those which occur here; may be found in European annals; but we doubt that general servility has been in any case more striking abroad, than it is in our country with regard to the Veto Message. We may well ask, with fear—what next?—*Nat. Gazette.*

Maine.—The intelligence from this State, though not so favorable to the cause of the National Republican party as we could wish, is certainly encouraging to our friends, and should induce them to labor with renewed ardor in preparation for the choice of Electors in November. Governor Smith may be, and probably is, re-elected; but the success of his party is dearly earned, and his majority exhibits a falling off of many thousand voters in one year.

VOTES IN THE SENATE.

		Bank of U. S.	Tariff Bill.
Maine,	Holmes	aye	aye
	Sprague	aye	aye
N. Hampshire,	Bell	aye	aye
	Hill	no	aye
Massachusetts,	Sillsbee	aye	aye
	Webster	aye	aye
Rhode Island,	Knight	aye	aye
	Robbins	aye	aye
Connecticut,	Foot	aye	aye
	Tomlinson	aye	aye
Vermont,	Prentiss	aye	aye
	Seymour	aye	aye
New York,	Dudley	no	aye
	Marcy	no	aye
New Jersey,	Dickerson	no	aye
	Frelinghuysen	aye	aye
Pennsylvania,	Dallas	aye	aye
	Wilkins	aye	aye
Delaware,	Clayton	aye	aye
	Naudain	aye	aye
Maryland,	Chambers	aye	aye
	Smith	aye	aye
Virginia,	Tazewell	no	no
	Tyler	no	no
North Carolina,	Brown	no	no
	Mangum	no	no
South Carolina,	Hayne	no	no
	Miller	no	no
Georgia,	Forsyth	no	no
	Troup	no	no
Kentucky,	Bibb	no	no
	Clay	aye	aye
Tennessee,	Grundy	no	no
	White	no	no
Ohio.	Ewing	aye	aye
	Ruggles	aye	aye
Louisiana,	Johnson	aye	aye
	Waggaman	aye	aye
Indiana,	Hendricks	aye	aye
	Tipton	aye	aye
Illinois,	Kane	no	no
	Robinson	aye	aye
Mississippi,	Ellis	no	no
	Poindexter	aye	no
Missouri,	Benton	no	aye
	Buckner	aye	aye
Alabama,	King	no	no
	Moore	no	no

28 ayes, 20 noes. 32 ayes, 16 noes.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

We have received, by the Sovereign, from London, a file of the "Chronica Constitucional da Porto," from No. 1 to 11, inclusive, and letters from the most respectable source to the end of July, written at Oporto. As the most prominent news contained in the "Chronica" has already been laid before our readers, we shall make but a few extracts.

We differ from those who draw an unfavorable opinion of the cause of liberty in Portugal, from the apparent inactivity of Don Pedro at Oporto. One great object of the liberating army, the landing on the shores of Portugal, was effected in the most masterly and regular manner, and without the loss of a single life, at the spot which had been previously selected between Villa d'Cidade and Oporto; by which operation alone the Miguelite line was divided, and the division which was there was compelled to march round eight or nine leagues to reach the banks of the Douro. The liberating army entered Oporto, the second city of the kingdom, on the 9th July, at the same time that it was evacuated by the Miguelites. On the same day some of the Queen's vessels entered the River, and took possession of the Castle of San Joao da Foz.

We lay particular stress upon this last fact, in order to contradict, by authority of the above papers and letters, the assertion of the Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce's, published on the 20th inst. that this fort was still held by the Miguelites on the 24th of July.

The actions of the 22d and 23d of July were a triumph for the liberating army; their enemies being completely routed, notwithstanding the superiority of their forces. We only view the step of Don Pedro's returning to Oporto after this action, a caution and necessary provisions for future and more decisive operations, as well as a sense of humanity in sparing the lives of his troops, and those which Don Miguel might compel to oppose him.

We presume that Don Pedro now waits only to complete the organization of a more effective force, which he has already commenced, and which seems necessary in order to give the public a reasonable guarantee for joining him with safety. It is to be remembered that Don Miguel had taken every precaution to guard against defection; and that those who have property, families, and lives to expose, may reasonably demand strong security before they incur the risk of his vengeance.—Don Pedro only landed 7,000 men; merely to be presumed, for the nucleus for an army, to complete it, some delay must be necessary.

It is stated in the English papers that the private fortune of the bride of King Leopold, independently of her father, is upwards of £30,000 sterling per annum, and that Louis Phillippe is expected to give £20,000 per annum more, so that her income will be £50,000 a year.

The London Spectator, in allusion to the death of young Napoleon, says—

'If ever child were born to point a moral and no more, it was the poor lad just dead. The last weakness of great men seems to be a belief in their offspring, in spite of all history. Napoleon had faith in his son: nay more, he ruined himself for offspring. He was in a ship at full sail and threw out his ballast. His separation from Josephine was fatal: his seeking after an alliance with the old prejudices of Europe, drew down upon him the new temple he reared to Military Aristocracy. The results of his fatal mistake are to be found at St. Helena and the new vault of the poor Duke de Reichstadt.'

By the packet ship North America, arrived at New York from Liverpool, we have received the London Morning Chronicle down to the 16th ultimo, and some late numbers of the Court Journal and Bell's Weekly Messenger. There is no material addition of *news.* It does not appear that the settlement of the Dutch and Belgic question was so near or certain, as was supposed; the Duke of Wellington has expressed, in the House of Lords, a decided opinion against the likelihood of Don Pedro's success in Portugal;—the Swiss Cantons were putting themselves in military array, "though many of them expressed their conviction that neither Austria nor Prussia entertained any hostile intentions against the independence of Switzerland:" Civil war continued in Greece: Germany was still quiet: Ireland stormy as usual.—*Nat. Gaz.*

De Bourrienne, author of the most interesting and instructive memoirs of Napoleon, hitherto given to the world, has been consigned to a Lunatic Asylum. According to a Paris paper, "his mental infirmity would be scarcely detected, if, at intervals and after having spoken at some length, *some wild expressions did not escape him.*" How many men are at large—how many in high stations,—to whom the same symptom might be objected! There are in the Veto Message, expressions so wild and pretensions so extravagant, that if they had been put forth by President Washington, his friends and his enemies would have both deemed his case as bad as that of M. de Bourrienne can be. But times are much changed. What would have been sheer lunacy in the first years of the Constitution and government, is now profound orthodexy and sublime patriotism.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The tables are now turned on our friends the Tories! According to the best calculation we can form, they will not be able to return more than eight or ten Scotch Members out of fifty-three in the next Parliment; and for nearly the half of this small remnant of a mighty host they will be indebted, not to the good will of the electors, but to the accidental want of liberal candidates in particular districts!—From the commencement of the present century, down to Mr. Canning's advent to power in 1822, we believe Scotland did not furnish, on an average, more than six or seven Whigs to each Parliament. The liberal Members, who were then as one to six, will now be as six to one to their opponents! Toryism, like other antiquated absurdities, has had its day, and must in future live, with chivalry and witchcraft, in legends and poetry alone! We shall still have party distinctions; but our future battles will be fought under the banners of Whig and Radical; and as for the present doctrines of the Conservative school, in a few years they will be laughed at by the very school boys as a relic of barbarism.—*Scotsman.*

Smyrna.—We last evening received, says the New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday, our files of newspapers from Smyrna to July 1st, Constantinople to June 23d, and Hydra to the 8th June. The Smyrna Journal of the 1st, gives the particulars at length, of the capture of Acre. It appears that the resistance was very firm, and the combat prolonged and bloody. The Egyptians lost 512 killed, and 1429 wounded, partly caused by the explosion of mines and a magazine. The Turks had about 700 killed.

The Ottoman fleet, consisting of 57 ships of war, and nearly an equal number of transports, had recently been partly at Scio, and partly at Mytilene, and had proceeded, it was said, for Candia.

The Leeds Mercury says of our new Tariff—"On the whole, the New American Tariff is a decided improvement, and it will, we hope, be found *beneficial to the English manufacturer.* The same jealousy of English manufactures, which dictated the Tariff of 1828, has dictated that of 1832; but as the American Government, owing to the liquidation of their national debt, did not want the money, they were compelled to leave it in the people's pockets, and England, as well as America, will reap the benefit."

The Irishman's four black bulls.—An Irishman who had settled in South America, and who had just began to speak a little Spanish, had occasion to purchase four bulls, which he, in the absence of the milk man, delivered in charge to the milk man's wife. In making his memoranda, which he attempted to do in Spanish, instead of saying, as he intended to say, that he had delivered to the milk man's wife four three year old black bulls, he actually wrote that he had delivered the milk man's wife of four three year old black bulls.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, Sept. 25th, by the Rev. Dr. McCalla, Mr. WM. G. ALEXANDER, Merchant, of this city, to Miss HARRIET F. WALTERS, of the former place.

At Woodville, (the residence of C. Cowan, Esq.) by the Rev. Geo. Upfold, Mr. JOHN F. WRENSHALL, Manufacturer, to Miss MARY E. COWAN.

On the 10th of August last, by M. B. Lowrie, Esq. Mr. JOHN M'KEE, to Miss MARY ANNE CRAWFORD.

On the 25th of August last, by the same, Mr. JOHN BLAIR, to Miss POLLY WESTLEY.

On the 3d of September, by the same, Mr. DAVID F. DEMMON, to Miss ELIZABETH BLACK.

On the 4th of September, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM ANTHONY LEWIS, to Miss MARY PRICE, daughter of Wm. Price, of the Round House.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JESSE GROSS, to Mrs. ANNE WAGGONER.

On the 23d September, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH TURNER, to Miss MARIA THOMAS.

On the 27th of September, by the same, Mr. THOMAS BEECH, to Miss MARY DEVINE.

100 BARRELS Bridgeport Steam Mill Flour—made from New Wheat, suitable for Family use, and warranted of very superior quality. Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Oct. 2.—tf

CARD.

THE citizens of Pittsburgh and Vicinity are respectfully informed that Messrs. *Letton & Co.*, have arrived in this place from New York, with their useful and wonderful Novelty, termed the *Beauties of Mechanism,* or the *Hall of Industry,* which will be ready for exhibition at the *Pennsylvania Museum,* South West corner of Market and Fourth streets, in a few days.
October 2, 1832.—1t.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany:

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,
WM. B. LACEY.
October 2, 1832.—1ysw

VENANGO FURNACE,
AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in this city, will be sold without reserve, all that valuable property, known as Venango Furnace, Venango county, two and a half miles from the Allegheny river.

The tract on which the Furnace is erected, contains four hundred and twenty-five acres, (patented,) of which ten acres are meadow, and thirty acres are now in wheat.

The Furnace is well built, with all the necessary out buildings, of frame, and in good order, viz: A Casting House, Moulding Room, Ware Room, for the Castings, a Wheel House, Bridge House, and Coal House. A never failing stream is conducted to the wheel, in pipes under ground, from the Dam, so that the furnace can be kept in blast all winter.

There are, also, a very comfortable dwelling house, a large store house, twelve houses for workmen, and convenient stables for three teams.

The supplies of Grain, Meat, and other articles used at Iron Works, are abundant in the neighborhood.

Adjoining, is another tract of land, containing about five hundred acres, on which is an excellent Saw Mill, with an abundance of Pine and Hemlock Timber. There are also several ore banks on this tract.

The flasks, patterns, &c., will be sold immediately after the above, an inventory of which will be shown at the time of sale.

By order of the Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie, and others concerned.
P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
Oct. 2, 1832.—w3t

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Offer for sale, on accommodating terms,
105 HHDS. Leaf Tobacco;
40 do. Sugar;
150 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
300 Salted Hides;
180 bales Tennessee Cotton;
75 bbls. Molasses;
4 do. Honey;
50 do. Tar.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1832.—tf

A GOOD THING!

NOS. 8, 20, 43, the Prize of $2,500!! in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 19, was sold at this office.

Next Class has for its tenders $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, 2 of 5,000. Those who wish to touch them, will please apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
Oct. 2, 1832.

New Publications.

TWO Years and a Half in the Navy; or, Journal of a Cruise in the Mediterranean and Levant, on Board of the United States Frigate Constellation, in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831.

2. Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States, with some observations on the Ecclesiastical System of America, her Sources of Revenue, &c.; to which are added, Statistical Tables, &c. By William G. Ousley, Esq. attached to his Majesty's Legation at Washington.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
October 2, 1832.—4t.

UNADULTERATED WINES AND
FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines.* Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17, 1832.—1mt2f.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VIEW *of the Valley of the Mississippi;* or the Emigrant's and Traveler's Guide to the West; containing a general description of that entire Country; and also, Notices of the Soil, Productions, Rivers, and other Channels of Intercourse and Trade; and likewise of the Cities and Towns, Progress of Trade, Education, &c. &c. with numerous Maps.

Sermons upon the *Ministry, Worship,* and *Doctrines* of the *Protestant Episcopal Church.* By G. T. Chapman, D. D.

Beruay's Compendious German Grammar; with additions and improvements. By *Hermann Bokum.* For sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
Sept. 25.—2t 73 Wood street.

NEW NOVEL.

ARLINGTON.—A Novel: by the Author of Granby. In two volumes. For sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Sept. 25.—3t

BAYARD'S TOWN
STEAM SAW MILL.

JAMES B. MORGAN informs his friends, and the citizens of Pittsburgh and Bayardstown, that his Mill is in operation—it is situated immediately above Dr. Shoenberger's Iron Works.

☞He has a good supply of Pine, Yellow Pine, and Oak Timber, and has a lot of the best quality of Oak, for Carriage and Wagon Makers.
Sept. 25, 1832.—3mw

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of BASIL WILLIAMSON will take notice that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that they have appointed the fourth Monday of October next for the hearing of himself and his creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh.
BASIL WILLIAMSON,
Late Keeper of the Exchange Public House.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1832.—3w*

A CARD.

THE undersigned, being informed that a belief obtains, in the City of Pitsburgh, that charges for board and tuition in the 'Western Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies,' are *fifty per cent.* higher than they are in any other Seminary of the kind west of Baltimore, begs leave to state that the belief is not founded in fact. In the '*Institute,*' board, candle light, fuel, tuition in Callisthenics, weekly lectures on etiquette and polite manners, pew rent, &c., amount to 110 per annum, and no more. Instruction in the various branches of a thorough and finished English education, during the same time, $40, making in all $150. And the charges for Ornamental branches are proportionably moderate. The undersigned, in fine, engages to have Young Ladies entering the 'Institute' by the year, and paying their bills quarterly, in advance, boarded and instructed in all the solid and polite branches of Female education, in a style of elegance and accuracy, not surpassed in any Female Seminary in the U. States, for $200 per annum., which he believes is the amount charged by other respectable teachers in the neighborhood. According to this proposal and the terms of the prospectus, published July 4th, 1832, the price of boarding and teaching young ladies in the 'Institute' will vary according to the branches taught, from 126 to $200 per annum. [Signed] WM. B. LACEY,
President of the Western Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies.
Erin Hill, near Pittsburgh, Sept. 18.—3t.

TO MY CREDITORS.—Please take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Beaver, for the relief provided for insolvent debtors, by the existing laws of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed the third Monday of October next, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, for hearing me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.
EBER WARD,
Late Innkeeper, Bridgewater.
Beaver, Sept. 7, 1832. [Sept. 11.—3t]

SHELLAC, VERDIGRIS,
ALCOHOL, &c.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON have just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of Shellac and Verdigris. They are, as usual, constantly supplied with Alcohol, of their own manufacture, which they will warrant; and for a character of which, they refer to any of the Hatters of this city. They have also good Logwood and Copperas—all of which they will sell on reasonable terms. No. 162, Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,) Pittsburgh. July 17.—1mt2f.

FLAX SEED WANTED.

ONE dollar per bushel, cash, will be paid for good clean FLAX SEED, delivered at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse—corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
August 21.—w0t

Valuable Property for Sale.

A Two Story Frame House and Lot, in the village of Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. The Lot is 100 feet in front, and 200 feet back. It lies on the great leading road from Pitsburgh through Ohio, to Lake Erie, and precisely at that point where said road first arrives on the bank of Beaver river from the Lake. It is opposite the centre of the pool, to be formed by the erection of Dam No. 6, on the Beaver Div. of the Pennsylvania Canal. The House is large, and out buildings convenient. The buildings are in an excellent state of repair, being all nearly new. This property is well situated for a Tavern and Store, or either; and will be rented as such, if not sold before the first of November, 1832.

Also—A House and Lot, opposite the Borough of Fallston, on the East side of Beaver river, fronting on the river 160 feet, and running back about 400 feet, to the road leading from the village of Brighton to Pittsburgh. The Outlet Lock, No. 15, Beaver Div. of the Penn. Canal is on this Lot, and must eventually add very much to its value. It is every way calculated for a Country Tavern and Store, it being the concentrating point (for all the farmers on the east side of Beaver,) to cross over to the flourishing borough of Fallston.

Also—A Farm, containing about 45 acres of first rate land; 20 acres of it cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; 40 acres out of the 45 are susceptible of high cultivation. This property is one half mile from the flourishing Manufacturing village of Fallston. Warranty deeds will be made for all or a part of the above property. For further particulars, apply to Geo. Armstrong, Esq., Water street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, at his residence, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa.
JOHN M. LUKENS.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832—3t.

PITTSBURGH
STARCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Partnership which existed between the subscribers was dissolved in April last. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to Alexander Ferguson; and all persons indebted to them are required to make immediate payment.
ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK.
August 7—tf

ROBERT M'CLELLAND,

ATTORNEY at Law, has taken an office in the house occupied by Mr. P. Doran, and situated in the Diamond, where he will attend to any business in any of the Courts of the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County.
may 25, 1832.—6mw*

LOST,

ON WEDNESDAY last, the check of H. F. Schweppe, on the Bank of Pittsburgh, in my favor, for Five Hundred Dollars. The check was numbered 117, dated 27th September, 1832. The payment has been stopped, so that it will be of no use to the finder.

WILLIAM P. BAUM.

September 28.—3t

Fancy Stationery.

NOW OPENING, at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, a very extensive assortment; consisting of

Elegant Ebony Ink Stands;
Pocket Ink Stands, with Screw Tops;
Paint Boxes; Drawing Paper;
Ivory Paper; Ever Point Pencils;
Tinted Billet Paper; Visiting Cards;

And numerous other articles, which the public are invited to inspect at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

September 28.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of JAMES BOYLE, deceased, late of Ross township, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted are hereby requested to make payment to either of the Subscribers.

THOMAS SAMPLE,
JOHN IRWIN,
Executors.

Borough of Allegheny, *Sept.* 26, 1832. } Sept. 28.—w3t

Pennsylvania Reports: Vol. 2.

REPORTS of Laws adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. By C. B. Penrose, and Frederick Watts, Counsellors at Law: Vol. 2. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Sept. 28, 1832.—8t.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to

JOHN SNYDER.
WILLIAM HAYS. *or*
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Sept. 28.—3mo.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FARM No. 126, Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver Road, 12 miles below Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared, and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are, a good square Log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent Fruit Trees. There is an excellent Stone Quarry on the place. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known by calling on Robert Beer, in Pittsburgh. Possession will be given on the first of November next.

ADDY BEER.
ROBERT BEER,
Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1832.—9t

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

VIEW of the Valley of the Mississippi; or the Emigrant's and Traveler's Guide to the West; containing a general description of that entire country: and also, Notices of the Soil, Productions, Rivers, and other Channels of Intercourse and Trade; and likewise of the Cities and Towns, Progress of Education, &c. of each State and Territory. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Sept. 25.—4t

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.

September 18.—tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ELIZABETH BENNET, or Pride and Prejudice: in two vols.

2. Cholera, as it recently appeared in the towns of Newcastle and Gateshead; including cases illustrative of its Physiology and Pathology, with a view to the establishment of sound Principles of Practice. By T. M. Greenhow, (of Newcastle upon Tyne,) Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. &c. &c.

3. A Practical Guide to Operations on the Teeth: to which is prefixed a Historical Sketch of the rise and progress of Dental Surgery. By James Snell, Lecturer on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth, &c. &c.

4. A Treatise on the Elements of Algebra, by the Rev. B. Bridge, B. D. F. R. S. Fellow of St. Peters' College, Cambridge, and late Professor of Mathematics in the East India College, Herts—First American, revised and corrected from the Sixth London Edition.

5. The British Drama: a collection of the most esteemed Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, and Farces, in the English Language; in two vols., with Engravings: New Edition.

6. The Singer's Own Book: a well selected collection of the most Popular, Sentimental, Amatory, Patriotic, Naval, and Comic Songs.

7. The Gentleman's Medical Pocket Book, and Health Adviser: containing a concise statement of the modes of curing every Disease to which he is liable, with directions for his conduct in case of accidents on the road or at sea. By a Medical Practitioner, of Philadelphia; in 1 vol., 18mo.

Together with a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, and School BOOKS.

For sale low by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Sept. 21.—6t

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold on Monday, 24th Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, on Assignment, the entire stock of Samuel Stevenson, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians, Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Black Lasting, Moreens, Beaverteens, Bangup Cord, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Umbrellas, Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Ginghams and Plaids, Silk and Cotton Vestings, Silk and Tabby Velvets, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Painted Muslins, Crape Robes, Plain and Figured Swiss, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins, Cambric do. Black, Green, Yellow and Italian Crape, Black, Worsted and White Cotton Hose, Black Silk do., Thibet Hdkfs., Fancy Silk, do. Black Lustring do., Mandarin, do., Popileno, do., Linen, do., Black and Cotton, do., Worsted and Valencia Shawls, Cotton and Merino, do., Gauze Scarfs, Bobinet Capes, Bobinet Footing, Cotton Lace, Bobinet and Thread do., Linen Cambric, Linen Collars, Glazed Muslins, Foundation Muslins, Buttons, Beaver and Hoskin Gloves, Black and White Silk do., Cotton Cord, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Gimps, Combs, Cotton Balls, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Sales continued from day to day until all is closed.

W. BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOS. STEVENSON,
Assignees.

Sept. 21.—tf

HARDWARE.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

100 WOOD STREET, are receiving a full and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cuttlery, Saddlery, Whips, &c. &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers, confident that their prices will prove satisfactory to those that will favor them with a call.

Sept. 11, 1832.—6t.

Celebrated Travelers.

THE Lives of Celebrated Travelers, by J. A. St. John: in 3 vols., 18mo.; being Nos. 38, 39, and 40 of Harper's Family Library.

Complete sets of this valuable work, and all the new and popular works for sale, at low prices, by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

No. 44, *Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.* Sept. 13.—6t.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes,* No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium,* for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.

All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.

☞All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.

July 20, 1832.—3m

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

HEALTH ALMANAC. FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on the 8th of October next, at public sale, on the premises, the lot of ground formerly owned by E. G. Nelson, in Allegheny town: containing in Front, on Bank lane, fifty feet, and extending back three hundred and sixty-three feet; on which are a frame dwelling house and a number of good fruit trees.

N. B. MOLINEUX,
JOHN M'KEE,
Administrators.

Sept. 21.—ts.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. HIGBY & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

All persons indebted will please make immediate payment to either of the partners, who are duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

CHAS. P. WETMORE,
R. N. HAVENS,
HENRY HIGBY.

September 21, 1832.—4t

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No.* 58, *WOOD STREET,* a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No.* 162 *Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker.

Aug. 17.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

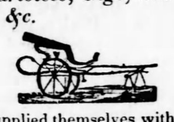
250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR: received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may4, 1832.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches,* near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh,* where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*



Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.

march 20, 1832.—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street,* (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,		Cinnamon Cordial,	
Rum,		Carraway	do.
Gin,		Per. Love	do.
Rectified Whiskey,		Rose	do.
1st and 4th proof,		Lemon	do.
Alcohol,		Annisseed	do.
Peppermint Cordial,		Clove	do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,		Madeira Wine,	
Holland Gin,		Lisbon	do.
Jamaica Spirits,		Teneriffe	do.
Port Wine,		Malaga	do.

☞*Monongahela* Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.

For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea:
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, *Market street.*

July 31.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 21, 1832.

PAPER.

150 Reams Straw and Rag Paper. Just received and for sale by

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

September 14, 1832.—6wcp.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,

No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.

Just received and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No.* 84, *Front street.*

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop;)
250,000 Common SEGARS.

Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD.

June 8. *No.* 84, *Front street.*

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish: Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No.* 84, *Front street.*

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietors.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical: takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE.

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf